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SOME NEOTROPICAL SYRPHIDÆ

(Diptera)

By FREDERICK KNAB

Quichuana, new genus.

In the majority of characters and in appearance agreeing with *Elophilus*; differs in the hairy eyes, narrower front, and the more prominent antennæ with elongate third joint.

Wings with the marginal cell open, anterior cross-vein beyond middle of discal cell, third vein with a deep loop into first posterior cell. Antennæ prominently inserted, third joint elongate, flattened, parallel-sided, at least twice as long as broad, rounded at apex; arista bare, inserted close to base. Abdomen depressed, broad throughout. Hind femora much thickened, without distinct tooth; hind tibiæ arcuate.

Approaches nearest to *Myiathropa* Rondani (type *Musca florea* Linné), but differs from it in the elongate third antennal joint, the incrassate femora and strongly arcuate tibiæ of the hind legs. Only females are before me and in these the frons agrees in shape with *Myiathropa*. If my suspicions that *Mallota championi* Williston (Biol. Centr. Amer., Dipt., vol. 3, p. 69, 1902) belongs here are correct, the male has the eyes contiguous as in *Myiathropa*. Although the present genus seems rather weakly defined I have preferred creating it, rather than assign the insects in question to a genus with which some of the characters conflict and thereby add to the already existing confusion.

Type: *Quichuana sylvicola*, new species.

Quichuana sylvicola, new species.

Female: Antennæ inserted above middle of head, their insertion well produced. Frons narrow at vertex, not exceeding the width of ocellar

callus, widening to below insertion of antennæ, the face beyond that point nearly parallel-sided; face shallowly depressed below base of antennæ, the lower two-thirds somewhat swollen and with a moderate median callosity that does not extend to the somewhat produced oral margin. Frons and face black; frons with hair surrounding ocellar callus black, below this with golden yellow pubescence, densest along orbits; face with scattered yellowish white hairs and with dirty whitish pruinosity, the median callosity and an area to each side of it shining black. Antennæ piceous, geniculate, the first and second joints short, the third elongate, broad, flattened, about twice as long as broad, rounded at apex; arista naked, pale ferruginous. Eyes with distinct whitish pubescence.

Thorax dull black with traces of paler pruinosity medianly in front and at anterior angles; a tuft of ferruginous hairs before insertion of wings. Scutellum black. Pleuræ black with groups of pale yellowish hairs.

Abdomen depressed, tapered posteriorly, dull black above, the second segment clothed with rather long and dense yellowish pubescence; third segment with long rather sparse yellow pubescence at sides anteriorly; fourth and fifth segments with yellowish pubescence along anterior margins.

Femora and tibiæ shining blackish, the knee-joints ferruginous, the pubescence pale. Femora much thickened, but without distinct tooth; tibiæ arcuate and somewhat compressed on the distal half. Tarsi ferruginous, somewhat darkened distally.

Wings infuscated, darkest along costa and along a fold in the submarginal cell; a fuscous spot at the upper end of the anterior crossvein. Squamæ broadly margined with black, the fringe ferruginous. Halteres pale with ferruginous knobs.

Length: Body about 9 mm., wing 9 mm.

Chanamayo, Peru (collection Rosenberg); one female.

Type: Cat. No. 15503, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Quichuana picadoi, new species.

Female: Very similar to *Quichuana sylvicola*; wing venation, general coloration, shape of frons and antennæ as in that species. The face more prominent and less excavated below antennæ; pubescence of frons and face, with exception of black hairs on ocellar callosity, entirely pale. Mesonotum and scutellum with dirty yellowish white pubescence. Pubescence of abdomen arranged as in the preceding species, but much more abundant and entirely dirty yellowish white. Femora black; tibiæ dull

ferruginous, marked with black near the apex; tarsi basally ferruginous, the second joint partly and all of the last three black; hind tibiæ less flattened and more abruptly bent than in *Q. sylvicola*. Wings hyaline, a trace of infuscation apically in the costal region, along the submarginal cell and at upper end of anterior crossvein.

Length: Body about 8 mm., wing 7.5 mm.

Costa Rica, bred from epiphytic bromeliads (C. Picado); one female.

Type: Cat. No. 15504, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Three localities are given in the memorandum of Mr. Picado accompanying the single specimen. These are: Orosi, 1,100 meters (November to January); Cartago (September); Estrella (September).

The specimen is in poor condition, having been preserved in spirits, and, since being mounted, attacked by Dermestidæ. The specimen is much more pubescent than the species just described from Peru, but this latter specimen is obviously somewhat worn.

It is possible that the *Mallota championi* of Williston, already mentioned in the generic discussion, is the male of the species here described, but this can not be decided without study of the type, as even the generic position cannot be satisfactorily determined from the description.

This is an appropriate occasion to record the occurrence of syrphid larvæ, of the *Eristalis* or "rat-tailed" type, in epiphytic Bromeliaceæ. They were found by the writer at Córdoba, Mexico, in March, 1908. These larvæ were creamy white with an extremely long and slender respiratory filament. They occurred abundantly in the water held by the leaf-bases of bromeliads growing high up on the branches of a large mango tree. Unfortunately circumstances prevented my rearing these larvæ. Whether these larvæ belong to the genus here described or to the genus *Eristalis* itself, future investigation must decide.

NAMES AND SYNONYMY IN ANOPHELES

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By FREDERICK KNAB

In 1908 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 35, p. 53) Dr. Dyar and the writer proposed the name *Anopheles cruzii* for the species described by Theobald as *Anopheles lutzii* in 1901 (Mon. Culic., vol. 1, p. 177), that name having been already applied to a different species by Cruz earlier in the same year (Brazil Medico, vol. 15, p. 423). Recently,